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United States Patent [19]**Exner et al.**[11] **Patent Number:** **6,121,214**[45] **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 19, 2000**[54] **USE OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVE
SUBSTANCE TRICLOCARBAN IN LIQUID
SOAPS**[75] Inventors: **Otto Exner**, Ratingen; **Manfred
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Germany[21] Appl. No.: **09/381,423**[22] PCT Filed: **Mar. 13, 1998**[86] PCT No.: **PCT/EP98/01454**§ 371 Date: **Sep. 20, 1999**§ 102(e) Date: **Sep. 20, 1999**[87] PCT Pub. No.: **WO98/42820**PCT Pub. Date: **Oct. 1, 1998**[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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[51] Int. Cl.⁷ **C11D 1/12**; C11D 1/90;
C11D 3/48[52] U.S. Cl. **510/130**; 510/131; 510/137;
510/138; 510/155; 510/156; 510/159; 510/384;
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510/501; 510/475[58] **Field of Search** 510/130, 131,
510/137, 138, 155, 156, 159, 384, 386,
414, 490, 101, 421, 501, 475[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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Richard E. L. Henderson[57] **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to the use of triclocarban (N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl) urea; trichlocarbanilide) as an antibacterial active ingredient in liquid soaps.

10 Claims, No Drawings

USE OF THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVE SUBSTANCE TRICLOCARBAN IN LIQUID SOAPS

This application is a 371 of PCT/EP98/01454 filed Mar. 13, 1998.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to the use of triclocarban (N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)urea; trichlorocarbaniide) as an antibacterial active ingredient in liquid soaps.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Triclocarban has been used successfully as an antimicrobial active ingredient in antimicrobial bar soaps (solid soap) for almost 40 years. Triclocarban is only available in powdered form, e.g. crystalline (unground) or finely micronized. In contrast to other common antimicrobial active ingredients such as triclosan, chlorhexidine or chloroxylenol, which can be used both in antimicrobial bar soaps and in liquid soaps, triclocarban has hitherto not been incorporated into liquid soap.

The reason for this is the extremely low, inadequate solubility of triclocarban in liquid soaps and their main components. For example, the solubility of triclocarban in water, the main component of liquid soaps, is, at about 50–100 ppb, virtually zero. The solubility of triclocarban in common surfactants such as sodium laureth sulphate or cocamidopropylbetain and in common solvents such as glycerol or propylene glycol is well below 1%.

It is therefore problematic to incorporate triclocarban, given its activity profile and use concentrations known from bar soaps, into liquid soaps too.

Liquid soaps are here taken to mean washing products intended for hands and body, i.e. liquid soaps for hand and body, shower and/or bath gels, combined liquid shower and care products, such as shower gel having a body lotion function and the like.

The concentration of triclocarban in liquid soaps should preferably be from 0.3 to 0.5% for such products, although somewhat lower (0.1 to 0.25%) or somewhat higher (0.55 to 0.7%) concentrations can also be tried depending on the composition of the soap and microbiological testing.

Attempts have therefore been made to dissolve triclocarban in concentrations of 0.1 or 0.7% in commercially available liquid soaps as in Table 1 and to test for crystallization or undesired changes in appearance or chemical active ingredient instability over a few weeks at refrigeration temperature, room temperature and 40° C. (Preventol SB was used, min. 97% triclocarban).

TABLE 1

List of liquid soaps/shower and bath gels available on the German/European market

| Shower and bath gel | Manufacturer Supplier |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| CD ® | Elida Gibbs |
| Rexona ® | Elida Gibbs |
| Satina ® | Bayer AG |
| Azzurra paglieri ® | Scholl |
| Fa (marine) ® | Henkel |
| Lux (Wash & Lotion) | Lever |
| Nivea (shower) ® | Beiersdorf |
| Ellen Betrix (Sport + Beauty) ® | Betrix |
| Cliff (ocean fresh) ® | Procter & Gamble |
| dusch das ® | Linger + Fischer |

TABLE 1-continued

| Liquid hand soap | Manufacturer |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Seba MEBINACOR ®d ® | Sebapharma |
| Satina ® | Bayer AG |
| Lux ® | Lever |
| Kd ® | Tag-Vertriebs GmbH |
| Dove (cream wash) ® | Lever |
| Kür (cream soap) ® | win cosmetic/Aldi |

| List of liquid soaps available on the US market | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Liquid soaps | Producer |
| Jergens liquid soap ® | The Andrew Jergens Company |
| Lever 2000 liquid soap ® | Lever Brothers Company |
| Clean & Smooth ® | Benckiser Consumer Products Inc. |

Triclocarban as powder cannot be dissolved in any of the 22 liquid soaps tested, not even with warming to about 50° C.

In a second test series, a 10% strength triclocarban presolution (triclocarban dissolved in a solubilizer/emulsifier of the PO/EO copolymer type) is incorporated into the above liquid soaps such that triclocarban is present in concentrations of 0.7%. Virtually all of the triclocarban crystallized out after just a few hours up to a maximum of 24 hours in 20 products. In the remaining 2 products, triclocarban also crystallized out, within a period of weeks. However, liquid soaps must have shelf lives of many months, meaning that these formulations too are unsuitable for triclocarban.

In contrast, triclosan can be incorporated into said liquid soaps in an amount of 0.7%.

The object of the invention was therefore to develop special, cosmetically exacting, ecologically and economically viable and microbiologically effective liquid soaps based on triclocarban which at the same time have a long shelf life.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that despite a high content of water and surfactants, cosmetically high-value and stable liquid soaps can be prepared.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The application thus provides liquid soaps comprising

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) 0.1 to 0.7% by weight of | triclocarban and |
| b) 11.2 to 14.7% by weight of | sodium laureth sulphate and |
| c) 3 to 5% by weight of | PEG-9 cocoglycerides or |
| | PEG-7-glyceryl cocoate and |
| d) 2 to 10% by weight of | PEG-400 (PEG-8) or |
| | PEG-600 (PEG-12) and |
| e) 0.2 to 0.4% by weight of | Perfume and |
| f) 2.2 to 2.9% by weight of | Cocamidopropylbetaine and |

at least one or more of the following components

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| g) 1.0 to 2.5% by weight of | laureth 2 and/or laureth 3 |
| h) 0.1 to 0.2% by weight of | perservative |
| i) 0.7 to 1.0% by weight of | NaCl |
| k) 14 to 21% by weight of | sorbitol |
| l) 0 to 2% by weight of | polysorbate 20 |
| m) 2.4% by weight of | disodium laureth sulfosuccinate |

the difference to 100% by weight being made with water.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Incorporation generally takes place by mixing triclocarban with the components of the liquid soap, or mixing

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triclocarban, optionally in the form of a presolution, with one or more individual components of the liquid soap to be prepared, and mixing the resulting mixture with the other remaining components, or mixing triclocarban in the form of a presolution in a solvent, which is suitable for dissolving and/or dispersing triclocarban and can be used in liquids, into the finished liquid soap afterwards.

It is also possible to mix individual components of the liquid soap or mixtures of individual components with triclocarban, which are then in turn optionally mixed with other individual components of the liquid soap or mixtures of individual components or solvents which likewise comprise triclocarban.

The application further provides that triclocarban is also incorporated in microencapsulated form into liquid washing products. This increases the solution behaviour and the stability of triclocarban to liquid washing products. Suitable microcapsules, e.g. those based on gelatine, have a diameter of a few μm to <1 mm and dissolve only during the washing operation, e.g. by rupturing.

Triclocarban is incorporated into the capsules in dissolved or disperse form, optionally with other components of the liquid detergent or with solvent. In principle, triclocarban can be used in liquid washing products (liquid soaps) combined with riclosan in any ratio in order to round off the antimicrobial or cosmetic profile of the liquid washing products.

Examples of novel liquid soaps are the following formulations:

EXAMPLES

| Formulation 1 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 50 | 14 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 6 | 2.2 |
| PEG-9 cocoglycerides | 4 | 4 |
| PEG-400 (PEG 8) | 10 | 10 |
| triclocarban | 0.1-0.5* | 0.1-0.5 |
| perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| laureth 2 (or laureth 3) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| lauryl polyglycosc/ cocamidopropylbetaine | 6 | 2.6 |
| perservative | 0.1-0.2 | |
| NaCl | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| water | ad 100 | about 65% total water content |

*At concentrations greater than 0.5%, triclocarban crystallizes out within weeks at room temperature.

| Formulation 2 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|--|-------------|------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 50 | 14 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 6 | 2.2 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| PEG 600 (PEG 12) | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5* | 0.3-0.5 |
| perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| laureth 2 (or laureth 3) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| lauryl polyglycosc/ cocamidopropylbetaine | 6 | 2.6 |
| perservative | 0.1-0.2 | |

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| Formulation 2 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| water | ad 100 | about 70% total water content |

*At concentrations higher than 0.5%, triclocarban crystallizes out within weeks at room temperature.

| Formulation 3 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 50 | 14 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 8.0 | 2.9 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| PEG 400 (PEG 8) | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| triclocarban | 0.1-0.3* | 0.1-0.3 |
| perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| perservative | 0.1-0.2 | |
| NaCl | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| water | ad 100 | about 76% total water content |

*At concentrations higher than 0.3%, triclocarban crystallizes out within weeks at room temperature.

| Formulation 4 preservative-free/self-preserving | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|--|-------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 52.5 | 14.7 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| PEG-9 cocoglycerides | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| PEG 400 (PEG 8) | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5* | 0.3-0.5 |
| perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| laureth (2 or laureth 3) | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| sorbitol | 20.0-30.0 | 14.0-21.0 |
| perservative | None | |
| water | ad 100 | about 49-56% total water content |

*At concentrations higher than 0.5%, triclocarban crystallizes out within weeks at room temperature.

| Formulation 5 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 40.0 | 11.2 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 8.0 | 2.9 |
| disodium laureth sulphosuccinate | 6.0 | 2.4 |
| PEG 400 (PEG 8) | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| PEG-9 cocoglycerides | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| polyorbate 20 | 0-2.0 | 0-2.0 |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5* | 0.3-0.5 |
| perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| laureth-2 (or laureth 3) | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| perservative | 0.1-0.2 | |
| NaCl | 0.7-1.0 | 0.7-1.0 |
| water | ad 100 | about 62-64% total water content |

*At concentrations higher than 0.5%, triclocarban crystallizes out within weeks at room temperature.

| Formulation 6 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 40.0 | 11.2 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 8.0 | 2.9 |
| disodium laureth sulphosuccinate | 6.0 | 2.4 |

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-continued

| Formulation 6 | % by weight | % of active ingredient |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| PEG 400 (PEG 8) | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 5.0* | 5.0 |
| polyorbate 20 | 0-2.0 | 0-2.0 |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.7** | |
| perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| laureth-2 or (laureth 3) | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| preservative | 0.1-0.2 | |
| NaCl | 0.7-1.0 | 0.7-1.0 |
| water | ad 100 | about 62-64% total water content |

*If PEG-9 cocoglyceride (see Formulation 5) is replaced by PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate, triclocarban can also be used in higher concentrations, such as, for example, here 0.7%.

**At concentrations higher than 0.7%, triclocarban crystallizes out within weeks at room temperature.

| Formulation 7 preservative-free/self-preserving | % | % |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 52.5 | 14.7 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 7.5 | 2.7 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 4.2* | 4.2* |
| PEG 400 (PEG 8) | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.7** | 0.3-0.7 |
| Perfume | 0.2-0.4 | |
| laureth 2 (or laureth 3) | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| sorbitol | 26.56 | 18.6 |
| preservative | none | |
| water | ad 100 | about 51% total water content |

**At concentrations higher than 0.7%, triclocarban crystallizes out in weeks at room temperature.

All of the above liquid soap formulations produce clear, colourless, viscous liquids with a pleasant odour. The pH is about 6-6.5. The viscosity can be adjusted to about 4000 mPas as desired, although lower-viscosity or higher-viscosity formulations are also possible without the stability of triclocarban being adversely affected.

Furthermore, in the Formulations 4 and 7, some of the water can be replaced by sorbitol. This gives liquid soaps which are so microbiologically stable that additional preservation is unnecessary. It is surprising that triclocarban, which is virtually insoluble in sorbitol, nevertheless remains stable in the liquid soap without crystallizing out.

The stability of the novel liquid soaps or of the crystallization behaviour of triclocarban and the formation of chloroanilines can be investigated as follows: Samples of all formulation liquid soaps containing 0.1-0.7% of triclocarban are stored at +6° C. (refrigerator), room temperature and at 40° C. (heating cabinet) for a period of at least 4 weeks. At intervals, checks are made to ascertain whether triclocarban has crystallized out.

In all of the above formulations, triclocarban remains in the given concentrations in solution and does not crystallize out. Concentrations higher than those given or significant modification of the formulations lead to the crystallization of triclocarban.

Example A

For the samples stored at room temperature and at 40° C., the possible formation of chloroanilines is investigated using HPLC. Triclocarban is specified as Preventol SB® (manufacturer: Bayer AG) having a maximum chloroanilines content of 450 ppm. From the use concentration, it is

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possible to calculate a theoretical maximum starting chloroanilines content of 3.15 ppm. For the preparation of the liquid soaps, cold technology is used so that no chloroanilines can be formed during the preparation because there is no heat treatment or because the pH is not too high. The HPLC analysis method has a determination limit of about 10 ppm. As can be seen from Table 2, the chloroanilines content in the above formulations after storage for 11 or 14 weeks at room temperature is not crucial, being well below the FDA recommendation of 100 ppm. After storage for 4 or 11 weeks at 40° C. (accelerated stability test), a value no higher than 100 ppm of chloroanilines is likewise found.

TABLE 2

| Liquid soaps | Storage time | Total content of chloroanilines in ppm |
|---------------|------------------|--|
| Formulation 1 | 4 weeks, 40° C. | 44 |
| | 14 weeks, RT | 16 |
| Formulation 2 | 4 weeks, 40° C. | 25 |
| | 14 weeks, RT | 18 |
| Formulation 3 | 6 weeks, 40° C. | 15 |
| | 14 weeks, RT | nd |
| Formulation 4 | 4 weeks, 40° C. | 11 |
| | 11 weeks, RT | nd |
| Formulation 5 | 11 weeks, 40° C. | 31 |
| | 11 weeks, RT | 11 |
| Formulation 6 | 11 weeks, 40° C. | 32 |
| | 11 weeks, RT | 13 |
| Formulation 7 | 4 weeks, 40° C. | 12 |
| | 11 weeks, RT | nd |

nd = ≤ 10 ppm of chloroanilines

Example B

Microbiological investigation of the antibacterial action.

The test method used is a modified, quantitative suspension test in accordance with the test recommendations of the DGHM (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hygiene und Mikrobiologie [German Association for Hygiene and Microbiology]). The test microbes used in the investigation are Gram-positive (resident skin flora) and Gram-negative (transient skin flora) bacteria. The microbial sowings (initial number of microbes) are 8×10^6 – 1.1×10^7 CFU (colony-forming units) per ml of use solution, the liquid soap being used as a 75% strength dilution in deionized water (simulated use of liquid soap on wet hands). After a contact time of 1 minute, the reduction in number of microbes compared with the initial number of microbes is determined.

Result

Reduction in the number of microbes in % in the liquid soap (75%) after a contact time of 1 minute, compared with the initial number of microbes.

| Liquid soaps | Contact time in min | Test microbes Reduction in the number of microbes in % | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---|--|--|
| | | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538 | <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> DSM 20205 | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> DSM 1117 |
| | | Gram-positive | Gram-positive | Gram-negative |
| Formulation 1 | 1 | 77-95 | 97.3 | 63-67.5 |
| Formulation 2 | 1 | 91-97 | 50 | 55 |
| Formulation 3 | 1 | 99 | 96 | 63 |
| Formulation 5 | 1 | | | |

-continued

| Liquid soaps | Contact time in min | Test microbes | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Reduction in the number of microbes in % | | |
| | | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ATCC 6538 | <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> DSM 20205 | <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> DSM 1117 |
| | | Gram-positive | Gram-positive | Gram-negative |
| Formulation 6 | 1 | 99 | 91 | 92 |

To summarize, the formulations 1 to 7, for the given concentration ranges for triclocarban, are cosmetically modern, high-value, skin-friendly liquid soaps/shower and bath gels with high antimicrobial activity against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. These formulations are chemically-physically stable, the active ingredient triclocarban does not crystallize out, the formulations display fully the antimicrobial properties, and the content of possible decomposition products, chloroanilines, remains below the FDA recommended limit of 100 ppm.

Although the present invention has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred versions thereof, other variations are possible. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the description of the versions contained therein.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid soap comprising

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) 0.1 to 0.7% by weight of | triclocarban and |
| b) 11.2 to 14.7% by weight of | sodium laureth sulphate and |
| c) 3 to 5% by weight of | PEG-9 cocoglycerides or |
| | PEG-7-glyceryl cocoate and |
| d) 2 to 10% by weight of | PEG-400 (PEG-8) or |
| | PEG-600 (PEG-12) and |
| e) 0.2 to 0.4% by weight of | perfume and |
| f) 2.2 to 2.9% by weight of | cocamidopropylbetaine and |

at least one or more of the following components

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| g) 1.0 to 2.5% by weight of | laureth 2 and/or laureth 3 sulfate |
| h) 0.1 to 0.2% by weight of | perservative |
| i) 0.7 to 1.0% by weight of | NaCl |
| k) 14 to 21% by weight of | sorbitol |
| l) 0 to 2% by weight of | polysorbate 20 |
| m) 2.4% by weight of | disodium laureth sulfosuccinate |

the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water.

2. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|--|---------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 14 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.2 |
| PEG-9 cocoglycerides | 4 |
| PEG 400 (PEG-8) 10 | |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5 |
| laureth 2 or laureth 2 sulfate | 1.0 |
| lauryl polyglycoside | 2.6 |
| NaCl | 0.7 |
| wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water. | |

3. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|--|---------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 14 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.2 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 4.0 |
| PEG 600 (PEG-12) 6.0 | |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5 |
| laureth 2 or laureth 2 sulfate | 1.0 |
| lauryl polyglycoside | 2.6 |
| wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water. | |

4. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|--|---------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 14 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.9 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 3.0 |
| PEG 400 (PEG-8) 2.0 | |
| triclocarban | 0.1-0.3 |
| NaCl | 0.7 |
| wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water. | |

5. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|--|-----------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 14.7 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.7 |
| PEG-9 cocoglycerides | 4.2 |
| PEG 400 (PEG-8) 6.3 | |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5 |
| laureth 2 or laureth 3 sulfate | 1.6 |
| sorbitol | 14.0-21.0 |
| wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water. | |

6. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|--|---------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 11.2 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.9 |
| disodium laureth sulphosuccinate | 2.4 |
| PEG 400 (PEG-8) 8.0 | |
| PEG-9 cocoglycerides | 5.0 |
| polysorbate 20 | 0-2.0 |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.5 |
| laureth 2 or laureth 3 sulfate | 2.5 |
| NaCl | 0.7-1.0 |
| wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water. | |

7. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 11.2 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.9 |
| disodium laureth sulphosuccinate | 2.4 |
| PEG 400 (PEG-8) 8.0 | |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 5.0 |
| polysorbate 20 | 0-2.0 |
| laureth 2 or laureth 3 sulfate | 2.5 |
| NaCl | 0.7-1.0 |

-continued

wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water.

8. The liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the soap comprises

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| sodium laureth sulphate | 14.7 |
| cocamidopropylbetaine | 2.7 |
| PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate | 4.2 |
| PEG 400 (PEG-8) 6.3 | |
| triclocarban | 0.3-0.7 |
| laureth 2 or laureth 3 sulfate | 1.6 |
| sorbitol | 18.6 |

wherein all amounts are expressed in percent by

-continued

weight, the difference to 100% by weight being made up by water.

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9. Method for the preparation of the liquid soap of claim 1, wherein the triclocarban is mixed with the individual components of the liquid soap or triclocarban is mixed, optionally in the form of a presolution, with one or more individual components of the liquid soap to be prepared, and the resulting mixture is mixed with the other remaining components.

10. A method for making a liquid washing product comprising incorporating triclocarban in microencapsulated form into the liquid washing product of claim 1.

* * * * *



US006846785B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Patel

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,846,785 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jan. 25, 2005**

(54) **LIQUID SOAP WITH VITAMIN BEADS AND METHOD FOR MAKING SAME**

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(58) **Field of Search** **510/130, 159, 510/429, 425, 426, 476, 477, 490**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A liquid soap having vitamin-containing microcapsules including a base having an anionic surfactant and a chelating agent, a cross-linked acrylic polymer suspending agent, and multiple vitamin-containing microcapsules uniformly suspended in the liquid soap. The liquid soap is formulated at an elevated temperature which is maintained throughout the formulation process.

9 Claims, No Drawings

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LIQUID SOAP WITH VITAMIN BEADS AND METHOD FOR MAKING SAME

FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to a liquid soap, and more particularly, to a liquid soap with vitamin beads or microcapsules and a method for making the same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Liquid soaps and liquid soaps with vitamins are known in the art. Additionally, liquid personal cleansing products, including liquid soaps containing suspended beads or microcapsules, are also known in the art. Liquid soaps typically have a viscous liquid rheology, with low yield point, resulting in a liquid that is flowable even under conditions of low shear. In contrast, liquid soaps containing suspended beads or microcapsules typically have a gel-like rheology, with a pronounced yield point. This gel-like rheology is often required to prevent settling or other physical instability in the products during production, shipping, or use. However, the gel-like rheology is not a preferred rheology for a liquid soap or liquid cleansing product because of problems of product dispensing and aesthetics often associated with gel rheologies. Accordingly, there is a need met by the instant invention, for a liquid soap, or liquid personal cleansing compositions, capable of suspending beads or microcapsules in a stable fashion while simultaneously possessing a viscous liquid, as opposed to a gel-like, rheology.

Most liquid soap products are packaged in bottles having a pump type dispenser to facilitate use of the product without creating messy spills. However, the gel-type rheological make-up of the products often causes clogging of the pump due to collection of thick glumps of dried gel-type soap located on the outer opening of the pump dispenser.

The addition of vitamins and vitamin-containing beads to liquid soaps is also known in the art. However, because vitamin-containing beads or microcapsules in such products are generally suspended with xanthan gum, the products often appear hazy and have a more gel-like consistency rather than a viscous liquid consistency.

Accordingly, there is a need for a liquid soap having beads or microcapsules containing vitamins in which the beads or microcapsules are uniformly suspended in a stable fashion in the product, regardless of the temperature or viscosity of the liquid soap base in which the beads or microcapsules are suspended, and which said liquid soap deposits vitamins on the skin of the user during washing.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a liquid soap comprises a base having at least an anionic surfactant and a chelating agent, a plurality of microcapsules containing at least one vitamin, and a cross-linked acrylic polymer suspending agent, where the processing of the formulation of the liquid soap containing the microcapsules is performed at a temperature within a range of about 35 to 40 degrees C. A benefit of the composition is the deposition of vitamins to the skin surface while maintaining uniform suspension of the microcapsules at elevated temperatures and decreased breakage of the microcapsules at reduced temperatures. This composition has also been found to exhibit an appropriate amount of clarity with respect to its appearance and has been proven to be visually well accepted by consumers.

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The base preferably comprises a primary moisturizer, such as water, for example, which is mixed with an anionic surfactant such as, for example, ammonium lauryl sulfate and sodium laureth sulfate, and a chelating agent which may include, for example, but is not limited to tetrasodium EDTA or phosphates.

The microcapsules preferably comprise a natural polysaccharide matrix and active ingredients such as, for example, tocopheryl acetate and retinyl palmitate while the suspending agent is preferably a cross-linked, alkali-swellable acrylic emulsion polymer. Prior to formulation, the majority of the polymer's carboxyl functionality is in the protonated form. However, after neutralization of the polymer by adding it to the other ingredients of the liquid soap, its molecules ionize and expand to provide suspending and thickening properties. The microcapsules suspended in the liquid base preferably have a size within a range of about 700 to 1200 microns and preferably contain at least one of Vitamin A palmitate or Vitamin E acetate.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, other ingredients may also be included in the liquid soap of the present invention. These include, for example, one or more humectants, one or more preservatives, one or more antibacterial agents, one or more fragrances, one or more nonionic surfactants, one or more antioxidants, one or more amphoteric surfactants, one or more colorants, and one or more neutralizers.

The present invention is also directed to a method for processing a liquid soap which includes the steps of preparing a liquid base, heating the liquid base to a temperature of about 35 to 40 degrees C. to form a batch liquid, maintaining the batch liquid at a temperature within a range of about 35 to 40 degrees C. throughout the entire formulation process, adding and mixing a plurality of microcapsules into the batch liquid; and adding and mixing a cross-linked acrylic polymer into the batch liquid. The step of preparing a liquid base may include adding at least one anionic surfactant and a chelating agent to a diluent such as water, for example. The method for processing the liquid soap may also include the steps of adding one or more of a humectant, a preservative, an antibacterial, a fragrance, a nonionic surfactant, an antioxidant, an amphoteric surfactant, a colorant, and a neutralizer. A second amphoteric surfactant may be added near the end of the process after addition of the cross-linked acrylic polymer to add viscosity. The batch liquid is continually mixed throughout the method for processing the liquid soap. Mixing methods are known in the art. A preferred mixing method is slow sweep mixing at a speed of 10 to 40 revolutions per minute (rpm) with side scrapers. Slow mixing with side scrapers and maintaining correct manufacturing temperature between 35 to 40 degrees C. can be utilized for any volume batch size of 1 pound to 100,000 pounds.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Preferred exemplary embodiments of the present invention will hereafter be described in conjunction with the description that follows. It will be understood that the detail provided herein is for illustration purposes only and that the subject invention is not so limited.

While the specific formulations of liquid soap within the present invention will be described in greater detail hereinafter, in general, a liquid soap formulation in accordance with the present invention comprises a liquid soap base, a plurality of microcapsules containing at least one

skin benefit agent, e.g., a vitamin, and a suspending agent for suspending the microcapsules in the liquid soap base. Preferably, the microcapsules and suspending agent are added to the liquid base soap while temperature is maintained at a range of about 35 to 40 degrees C. Formulation of the liquid soap of the present invention at such elevated temperatures resulted in a formulation process which eliminated the introduction of air into the liquid soap product thereby enabling the production of a continuously clear looking product without air bubbles. Once the clear liquid soap product was obtained, care was taken to transport the product to bottles without the introduction of air into the product.

Preferably, the liquid base soap comprises an inert diluent or primary moisturizer, at least one anionic surfactant, and a chelating agent. The inert diluent or primary moisturizer preferably comprises water in an amount from about 20 to about 40 weight %, and more preferably from about 25 to about 35 weight %. Preferably, the anionic surfactant is present in a total amount of about 1 to 40 weight % and more preferably comprises ammonium lauryl sulfate in an amount of about 5 to 20 weight %, preferably 12 weight %, and sodium laureth sulfate, such as standapol ES-2 manufactured by Cognis, Inc., in an amount of about 1 to 40 weight %, and preferably 5 to 20 weight %. Specific surfactants that can be used in the base include, but are not limited to, lauryl sulfates, octyl sulfates, 2-ethylhexyl sulfates, lauramine oxide, decyl sulfates, tridecyl sulfates, cocoates, lauryl sarcosinates, lauryl sulfosuccinates, linear C₁₀ diphenyl oxide disulfonates, lauryl sulfosuccinates, lauryl ether sulfates (1 and 2 moles ethylene oxide), myristyl sulfates, oleates, stearates, tallates, cocamine oxide, decylamine oxide, myristamine oxide, ricinoleates, cetyl sulfates, and similar surfactants. Additional examples of surfactants can be found in "CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Handbook," J. M. Nikitakis, ed., The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association, Inc., Washington, D.C. (1988) (hereafter CTFA Handbook), pages 10-13, 42-46, and 87-94, incorporated herein by reference. Suitable anionic surfactants include, but are not limited to, compounds in the classes known alkyl sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl ether sulfonates, sulfate esters of an alkylphenoxy polyoxyethylene ethanol, alpha-olefin sulfonates, beta-alkoxy alkane sulfonates, alkylaryl sulfonates, alkyl monoglyceride sulfates, alkyl monoglyceride sulfonates, alkyl carbonates, alkyl ether carboxylates, fatty acids, sulfosuccinates, sarcosinates, octoxynol or non-oxynol phosphates, taurates, fatty taurides, fatty acid amide polyoxyethylene sulfates, isethionates, or mixtures thereof. Additional anionic surfactants are listed in McCutcheon's Emulsifiers and Detergents, 1993 Annuals, (hereafter McCutcheon's), McCutcheon Division, MC Publishing Co., Glen Rock, N.J., pp. 263-266, incorporated herein by reference.

The chelating agent is present in an amount of about 0.01 to 1.0 weight %, and more preferably about 0.02 to 0.05 weight %. Suitably, the chelating agent comprises tetrasodium EDTA or other EDTA salts.

The base liquid soap may include other additives such as humectants, preservatives, and vitamins. Humectants may comprise about 0.1 to 5 weight % of the base liquid while preservatives may comprise about 0.1 to 1.0 weight % of the base liquid. Suitable humectants include glycerin and any other humectants listed in the CTFA Handbook, which are herein incorporated by reference, and suitable preservatives include DMDM hydantoin and any other preservatives listed in the CTFA Handbook, which are also herein incorporated by reference. Vitamins, such as Vitamin E acetate and

Vitamin A palmitate, for example, may be present in the base liquid soap in an amount of about 0.1 to 1.0 weight %, and preferably in an amount of about 0.01 to 0.5 weight %.

The liquid soap of the present invention may also include other conventional additives such as antibacterials, nonionic surfactants, antioxidants, amphoteric surfactants, neutralizers, colorants, and fragrances. The amounts of such additives will be dependent upon the desired liquid soap end product of the present invention. The final liquid soap product of the present invention may generally comprise antibacterials in an amount of about 0.1 to about 1.0 weight %, nonionic surfactants in an amount of about 1 to about 40 weight %, amphoteric surfactants in an amount of about 1 to 10 weight %, and neutralizers in an effective amount for neutralization of the acrylates polymer. Consumer acceptable amounts of dyes and fragrances may also be added in sufficient amounts to perform their intended function without adversely affecting the clarity and stability of the base liquid soap. All such additives are added to the base liquid soap while maintaining a product temperature between about 35 to 40 degrees C.

The liquid soap of the present invention also includes microcapsules or beads which contain at least one vitamin, such as Vitamin E and/or Vitamin A. The microcapsules preferably comprise a natural polysaccharide matrix such as, for example, agar/alginate/chitosan, which contains active ingredients such as tocopheryl acetate and retinyl palmitate. The tocopheryl acetate and the retinyl palmitate preferably comprise about 0.1 weight % and about 0.01 weight %, respectively, of the microcapsules. The microcapsules containing vitamins preferably have a size of about 700 to 1200 microns and are preferably contrasting color in order to maximize contrast with the base liquid soap. An example of one preferred bead includes a bead having mica to make the beads shiny and further enhance their visual effect. The microcapsule containing vitamins are preferably custom designed by a manufacturer such as Cognis Iberia S.L. located in Spain which can make the core of the microcapsules hard enough to withstand the surfactants contained in the liquid soap composition while also manipulating the internal phases of the microcapsules with mineral oil and glycolic acid in order to have the microcapsules achieve densities that are similar to the density of the liquid soap so that the microcapsules can be uniformly suspended in the liquid soap also suspended without settling or creaming.

The microcapsules are an essential part of the liquid soap product of the present invention in that they add both functionality and an attractive appearance to the liquid soap product. The microcapsules must have a hard external face to withstand the chemical action of the surfactant system contained within the liquid soap and must also withstand physical manipulation and mechanical breakage. The core and internal phase of the microcapsules must also be able to withstand harsh temperature changes because processing and transportation may expose the product to extremes of temperature.

The liquid soap of the present invention also includes a cross-linked acrylic polymer which functions as a suspending agent for the vitamin-containing microcapsules. The cross-linked acrylic polymer is preferably an alkali-swallowable acrylic emulsion polymer having the majority of its carboxyl functionality in the protonated form. Prior to neutralization, the polymer molecules are coiled and impart relatively little suspension and viscosity. Once neutralized, the molecules ionize and expand due to the charge repulsion of the anionic carboxylate and thereby provide suspending and thickening properties. Preferably, the cross-linked

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acrylic polymer is present in an amount of about 5.75 to 7.00 weight % of the final liquid soap product of the present invention and preferably comprises Carbopol AQUA SF-1 polymer manufactured by BF Goodrich. Carbopol AQUA SF-1 which is approximately 70 weight % water and 30 weight % proprietary polymer/solids. It is recommended that Carbopol AQUA SF-1 be added to the free water of a formulation with gentle mixing at the start of the batching process. It is also recommended that amphoteric surfactants be added prior to neutralizing the Carbopol AQUA SF-1.

However, in contrast to the Carbopol AQUA SF-1 recommendations, the liquid soap of the present invention is formulated by adding diluted carbopol AQUA SF-1 near the end of the formulation process after adding surfactants. In addition, with the liquid soap of the present invention, an amphoteric surfactant may also be added after neutralizing the Carbopol AQUA SF-1.

In formulating the liquid soap of the present invention, the base liquid soap of the present invention is first formulated by adding at least one anionic surfactant and a chelating agent to an inert diluent, such as water, and heating the solution to a temperature of about 35 to 40 degrees C., and preferably about 36 to 37 degrees C. Other ingredients may also be added to the base liquid soap such as humectants and preservatives. Mixing of the base liquid soap should be maintained at about 10 to 40 revolutions per minute throughout the batch and the temperature should be maintained between 35 to 40 degrees C. throughout the batch. Once all ingredients are added to the base liquid soap, the batch should be mixed for approximately 5 minutes or until the mixture is clear.

Next, several additives may be incorporated into the mixture prior to the addition of the vitamin-containing microcapsules. Antibacterials, fragrance, nonionic surfactants, and antioxidants may each be added one at a time to the batch and mixed thoroughly between additions. After all are added, the batch is preferably mixed for about 15 minutes while the temperature continues to be maintained between about 35 to 40 degrees C. An amphoteric surfactant may then be added to the batch and mixed into the batch for approximately 10 minutes while continuing to maintain the temperature between about 35 to 40 degrees C.

Vitamin-containing microcapsules such as those described above are then added to the batch and mixed into the batch. The mixing speed is adjusted to adequately disperse the microcapsules into the batch while still maintaining the temperature between about 35 to 40 degrees C. One or more colorants are then added to the batch and mixed into the batch. The colorants may also be added to the batch prior to adding the vitamin-containing microcapsules.

The cross-linked acrylic polymer, such as Carbopol AQUA SF-1, is then premixed with an inert diluent, such as water, in a ratio of preferably about 3 to 1, or a little less, and is then slowly added to the batch while maintaining the temperature of the batch between about 35 to 40 degrees C. The batch is then mixed for at least 10 minutes after adding the diluted cross-linked acrylic polymer. A neutralizer, such as sodium hydroxide pellets predissolved in warm water, is then slowly added to the batch until the batch clears while maintaining the 35 to 40 degree C. temperature. Sodium hydroxide is added in an amount sufficient to achieve a preferable pH of about 6 to 7. To achieve clarity, the batch will require mixing the batch for about 10 to 15 minutes while maintaining the temperature of the batch. Finally, an amphoteric surfactant such as cocamidopropyl betaine and cocamide MEA manufactured under the trade name Mack-

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man BC 39 by McIntyre, Inc., based in Chicago, in an amount of about 1 to 10 weight % of the final liquid soap product is added to the batch to add viscosity and is mixed until clear while maintaining the batch temperature. In one preferred method for making the liquid soap with vitamin beads of the present invention, the batch containing the final liquid soap product is mixed for about 15 minutes after obtaining a clear product.

A preferred final composition in accordance with the present invention includes the following components, all of which are listed in weight percent of the final product:

EXAMPLE 1

| Ingredient | Weight % |
|---|----------|
| Purified water | 32.286 |
| Ammonium lauryl sulfate | 12.000 |
| Sodium laureth sulfate | 18.000 |
| Glycerin | 1.000 |
| Tetra sodium EDTA | 0.050 |
| DMDM hydantoin | 0.400 |
| DL Panthenol | 0.020 |
| Triclosan | 0.150 |
| Fragrance | 0.300 |
| Peg-18 glyceryl oleate/cocoeate | 0.880 |
| Decyl polyglucose | 3.330 |
| Tocopheryl acetate | 0.200 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine | 1.820 |
| Vitamin-containing microcapsules | 0.400 |
| 0.1% soln. of FD&C yellow No. 6 | 0.081 |
| 0.1% soln. of FD&C red No. 4 | 0.023 |
| Water | 17.000 |
| Acrylates copolymer | 6.200 |
| Water | 2.000 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 0.180 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine and cocamide MEA | 3.680 |
| TOTAL | 100.000 |

It should be appreciated that the above formulation is set forth in an illustrative manner and that other liquid soap formulations having similar compositions and formulation steps are within the scope of the present invention. For example, other specific formulations which achieve near similar results with respect to clarity, uniform suspension of beads, vitamin deposition, and stability include:

EXAMPLE 2

| Ingredient | Weight % |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Purified water | 32.736 |
| Ammonium lauryl sulfate | 12.000 |
| Sodium laureth sulfate | 18.000 |
| Glycerin | 1.000 |
| Tetra sodium EDTA | 0.050 |
| DMDM hydantoin | 0.400 |
| DL Panthenol | 0.020 |
| Triclosan | 0.150 |
| Fragrance | 0.300 |
| Peg-18 glyceryl oleate/cocoeate | 0.880 |
| Decyl polyglucose | 3.330 |
| Tocopheryl acetate | 0.200 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine | 1.820 |
| Vitamin-containing microcapsules | 0.400 |
| 0.1% soln. of FD&C yellow No. 6 | 0.081 |
| 0.1% soln. of FD&C red No. 4 | 0.023 |
| Water | 17.000 |
| Acrylates copolymer | 5.750 |

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| Ingredient | Weight % |
|---|----------|
| Water | 2.000 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 0.180 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine and cocamide MEA | 3.680 |
| TOTAL | 100.000 |

EXAMPLE 3

| Ingredient | Weight % |
|---|----------|
| Purified water | 32.486 |
| Ammonium lauryl sulfate | 12.000 |
| Sodium laureth sulfate | 18.000 |
| Glycerin | 1.000 |
| Tetra sodium EDTA | 0.050 |
| DMDM hydantoin | 0.400 |
| DL Panthenol | 0.020 |
| Triclosan | 0.150 |
| Fragrance | 0.300 |
| Peg-18 glyceryl oleate/cocotate | 0.880 |
| Decyl polyglucose | 3.330 |
| Tocopheryl acetate | 0.200 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine | 1.820 |
| Vitamin-containing microcapsules | 0.400 |
| 0.1% soln. of FD&C yellow No. 6 | 0.081 |
| 0.1% soln. of FD&C red No. 4 | 0.023 |
| Water | 17.000 |
| Acrylates copolymer | 6.000 |
| Water | 2.000 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 0.180 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine and cocamide MEA | 3.680 |
| TOTAL | 100.000 |

EXAMPLE 4

| Ingredient | Weight % |
|---|----------|
| Purified water | 29.893 |
| Ammonium lauryl sulfate | 12.000 |
| Sodium laureth sulfate | 18.000 |
| Glycerin | 1.000 |
| Tetra sodium EDTA | 0.050 |
| DMDM hydantoin | 0.400 |
| DL Panthenol | 0.000 |
| Triclosan | 0.190 |
| Fragrance | 0.250 |
| Peg-18 glyceryl oleate/cocotate | 0.880 |
| Decyl polyglucose | 3.330 |
| Tocopheryl acetate | 0.250 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine | 1.820 |
| Vitamin-containing microcapsules | 2.000 |
| FD&C yellow No. 6 | 0.00619 |
| FD&C red No. 4 | 0.00033 |
| Water | 17.000 |
| Acrylates copolymer | 7.000 |
| Water | 2.000 |
| Sodium hydroxide | 0.250 |
| Cocamidopropyl betaine and cocamide MEA | 3.680 |
| TOTAL | 100.000 |

The following materials were used as ingredients in the examples:

a) Alkyl polyglucoside (APG) manufactured by Henkel Co. in Hoboken, N.J. having the trade name PLANTAREN 2000 was used for the decyl polyglucose,

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b) Sodium Lauryl ether sulfate, 2 mole EO (SLES-2), manufactured by Henkel Corp. having the trade name STANDAPOL ES-2 was used as the sodium laureth sulfate,

c) Triclosan (TCS), IRGASAN DP-300 manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemical Corp. in Greensboro, N.C. was used for the triclosan,

d) Glycerin (GLY) manufactured by Henkel/Emery in Cincinnati, Ohio was used for the glycerin, and

e) Carbopol AQUA SF-1 polymer manufactured by B.F. Goodrich was used for the acrylates copolymer.

Examples of materials used for other listed ingredients can be found in U.S. Pat. No. 6,107,261 which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. The antibacterial composition described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,107,261 may comprise part of the base liquid soap of the present invention with some manipulation depending on the amounts of other ingredients listed above that are added to the liquid soap of the present invention.

Typically, most oils such as Vitamin E Acetate and Vitamin A Palmitate will wash off in surfactant based products. However, the formulation of the liquid soap of the present invention includes the steps of premixing nonionic surfactants into the batch liquid before adding the microcapsules containing the Vitamin E Acetate and/or Vitamin A Palmitate. This allows the Vitamin E Acetate and/or Vitamin A Palmitate to solubilize, aiding deposition of the vitamins on the skin of the user, and also prevents the product from becoming hazy in appearance.

The liquid soap of the present invention has many advantages. The liquid soap product of the present invention comprises a clear base with contrasting uniformly suspended vitamin-containing capsules. The liquid soap of the present invention contains a minimum number of air bubbles which completely disperse over time thereby enhancing the clarity of the product. The liquid soap of the present invention also enables deposition of vitamins contained in the formula to the skin surface.

Formulating the liquid soap of the present invention at a temperature of about 35 to 40 degrees C. both reduced air entrapment, thereby avoiding air bubbles, and increased the clarity of the product. The suspending agent used in the liquid soap of the present invention enables uniform suspension of the microcapsules regardless of the temperature and viscosity of the base liquid soap containing surfactants and is also effective in helping to produce a clear product. The liquid soap of the present invention has a liquid rheology, unlike the gelled rheology of other bead containing soaps, and preferably has a viscosity of about 5000 to 15000 centipoise using a Brookfield viscometer model LVF spindle #3 at 12 rpm and at 25 degrees C. The viscous liquid of the present invention, unlike gels, achieves a low yield stress.

The above described examples were tested for stability at one, two, three, four, eight and twelve weeks post production and were found to exhibit stable and acceptable pH and viscosity values. Freeze-thaw stability results of the product were also favorable.

It will be understood that the foregoing description is of preferred exemplary embodiments of the present invention, and that the present invention is not limited to the specific examples and compositions set forth herein. Such examples and compositions are for illustrative purposes only. Various modifications may be made in light thereof as will be suggested to persons skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

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What is claimed is:

1. A liquid soap comprising:
about 65 to about 75 weight % of a liquid base;
about 0.1 to about 2.1 weight % of microcapsules; and
about 20 to about 25 weight % of a suspending agent
comprising a cross-linked acrylic polymer and water;
wherein during formulation the liquid base is maintained at
a temperature between about 35 to 40 degrees C. during
addition of all other ingredients including the microcapsules
and the suspending agent.
2. The liquid soap of claim 1 wherein the liquid base
comprises an anionic surfactant and a chelating agent.
3. The liquid soap of claim 2 wherein the liquid base
further comprises at least one of a humectant, a preservative,
and a vitamin.
4. The liquid soap of claim 1 further comprising at least
one of an antibacterial, a fragrance, a nonionic surfactant, an
antioxidant, an amphoteric surfactant, a colorant, and a
neutralizer.
5. The liquid soap of claim 1 wherein the microcapsules
contain at least one of Vitamin A and Vitamin E.

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6. The liquid soap of claim 1 wherein said microcapsules
have a size within a range of about 700 to 1200 microns.

7. The liquid soap of claim 1 wherein the suspending
agent comprises an alkali-swellable acrylic emulsion poly-
mer.

8. The liquid soap of claim 3 wherein the liquid base
comprises:

- about 20 to 40 weight % of a diluent;
- about 1 to 40 weight % of an anionic surfactant;
- about 0.1 to 5 weight % of a humectant;
- about 0.01 to 1.0 weight % of a chelating agent;
- about 0.1 to 1.0 weight % of a preservative; and
- about 0.1 to 1.0 weight % of a vitamin.

9. The liquid soap of claim 4 wherein said amphoteric
surfactant comprises about 1.0 to 10.0 weight % of said
liquid soap.

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